left. During all this time the cheering was conrinued, and it did not subside until Mr. Stevenson was seated. Even then it broke out again at intervals, and was kept up in this way until William Whitney's familiar face was seen in the door-

way of the stage approach. Then the vast assemblage knew that Mr. Cleveland was near, and an immense shout of welcome went up from every part of the amphitheatre. It was like the roar of the ocean even before the Presidential candidate appeared, and when a moment later Mr. Cleveland stood upon the platform, the applause seemed to have gained redoubled volume. Nearly every man was on his feet shouting and waving his hat, cane or handkerchief, and most of the women joined in the acclaim. For several seconds, while Mr. Cleveland stood bowing his acknowledgments, the cheers

were continued. It was not until after the programme of the evening had been started that Mrs. Cleveland. who, it was known, had arrived in the city from Gray Gables, entered the building. She had come upon E. C. Benediet's yacht, the Oneida, on which she and her husband have made frequent trips to and from Buzzard's Bay. Mrs. Cleveland came in just as Mr. Wilson was closing his speech of notification. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Benedict and their son and daugh ter, Mrs. Joseph Jefferson and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, who has been Mrs. Cleveland's family physician. Mrs. Cleveland was handsomely attired in a gown of steel gray, with white silk waist-front, sleeves and waist embroidered with white and gold. Her hat, which was of material to match, was trimmed with Irish point lace and black jeb with whitt streamers. She carried a handsome fan of colors similar to her dress. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict and the others of her party, had seats with her in box. Richard Watson Gilder and F. H. Hastings occupied the box adjoining Mrs. Cleveland's. While the ex-President was speaking, his wife manifested her personal interest by keeping her lorgnette trained steadily upon him.

THE CROWD BEGINS TO CHEER.

There was a delay of eight or ten minutes after Mr. Cleveland entered before there was any attempt on the part of the prominent actors in the evening's exercises to go on with their parts. The crowd cheered in sections, first for Mr. Cleveland, and then for Mr. Stevenson. The electric lights back of the platform kept up a constant flashing, first showing the name of the Democratic head of the ticket, and then showing the name of the candidate for Vice-President, and then flashing out both of them together. The crowd became impatient at the delay, and began to be hard to control, so the signal for the band to play was given, and a medley of popular songs was struck up. When the band reached "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-" the crowd took up the strain and sang it so loudly that only the beating of the bass drummer could be heard above the noise. It was about fif teen minutes to 9 o'clock when Chairman Wilson, of the committee, arose and motioned for quiet. The crowd did not pay attention to him for some time, and neither did it become quiet when Mr. Cleveland turned toward the mass of men in front of him and gesticulated vigorously for silence,

Nicholas M. Bell, the secretary of the committee, also took part in the efforts to secure order. He waved a fan energetically at the men in front, and those on the platform caught the idea and also shook their fans at the crowd. These motions were not understood for some time, because it was extremely bot in the Garden, and as some times the fortunes of those for whose beneat this injustice is perpetuated.

We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that was extremely bot in the Garden, and as some shook their fans at the crowd. These motions was extremely hot in the Garden, and us some fills one had kindly thought to present a fan to each one who entered the building, every one was waving one. The enthusiastic men on the floor in therefore thought for some time that the fanwaving was intended only for the personal comfort of those who were doing the waving. When Mr. Wilson began his speech there was still much disorder, but the people on the platform and those within a few feet of it could just hear him. He had said only a few words, however, when some one in the back of the hall shouted, "Three cheers for Cleveland!" Mr. Wilson was compelled to stop until these were given. Throughout his speech there was considerable dis-The men in the back of the ball, who could not hear, insisted upon having a ratification meeting of theh own, and between their cheers regar and the hisses of those who tried to quiet them, not many people could hear a word that the chairman of the committee said to the candidate. Early in the speech Mr. Wilson spoke of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Committee. Here he was interrupted by a man in one of the boxes, who shouted:

'He made the platform!" MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS.

This created another outburst of cheering. Mr. Wilson spoke as follows:

Wilson spoke as follows:

We bring you, to night, a message from the Democratic party. We come as a committee from its National Convention representing every Democratic constituency in the country, to give you official notification that you have been chosen as its candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We are also charged with the duty of passenting you the platform of principles adopted by that convention. This platform contains a full and explicit declaration of the position of the National Democratic party on the great political issues of the day; but in all its utterances it is merely a development of one great principle, that whatever governments and laws can do for a people must be done for all the people, without precedence of section or grades of citizenship. the people, without precedence of section or grades of citizenship. We believe that a government administered in this

ball in all the utterances it is merely a decleptance of a decleptance and have and not for a people must be done of all the people, without precedence of section or grades. We believe that a executive administered in the spirit his such a control as control and the spirit his such a control as control and the spirit his such a control as control and the spirit his such a control as control and the spirit his such a control and an important to control and that it will be an example and an important to control and that it will be an example and an important or an administration of our material progress, unbanned by the might against the spirit his spiri

ther have lost no opportunity in the last four years to henor your Administration by laying the heavy hand of punishment upon those who have thus departed from its spirit and its policies.

And now, sir, we put into your hands the commission of which we are hearers. It is the highest honor your party can bestow. It is the gravest call to duty your fellow Democrats can make. But we believe we can assure you that there are no "weak, weary or despondent Democrats' in the ranks of our party to day, and that with the people's cause as our cause we don't not you will lead us to victory in which the principles of our party shall gloriously triumph, and the welfare of our country shall be mightly promoted.

Just at the close of Mr. Wilson's speech there was a stir at the Fourthave, end of the hall

was a stir at the Fourth-ave, end of the hall. Mrs Cleveland and her party had come into the Garden, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the box to which she and her escorts were trying hard to makes their way. Those who recognized her began to cheer for her, while her husband was standing waiting to make his reply to Mr. Wilson. Whether it was the desire to get nearer so as to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Cleveland, or to get within hearing range of the speaker who was waiting to go on, something impelled the men who made up that crowd to move forward at p that crowd to move forward at R. N. Rhodes.

They did so with such vigor B. R. Davison Stephen M. the same time. that the slight railing which had been put up to separate the press stands from the main hall snapped like a straw, and men were shot bodily over the heads of the newspaper men and tumbled in heaps upon the tables in front of them. Twenty policemen had been stationed along the front of this railing to keep the crowd back, and if it had not been for the energetic use which they made of their long night sticks, and the firm stand which they took, there would have been many serious results to be told. As it was, by dint of hard work the policemen managed to keep the rest of the crowd back' and to restore partial order in front of the platform. In the excitement accompanying this rush, a newspaper man fainted, but he was quickly revived with a dash of ice water. GROVER CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

Mr. Cleveland did not wait for order before beginning his speech. He looked around to see that Mrs. Cleveland had been safely scated in her box and then began his reply. This first few sentences could not be heard except by those immediately surrounding him, but partial order came later. Mr. Cleveland was in excellent voice, and he tried hard to have it reach the end of the hall. In spite of these efforts, there were cries of "louder," at frequent intervals. Mr. Cleveland

spoke as follows:

The message which you deliver from the National The message which you deliver from the National Democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well high overwhelming, if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much rehef in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is piedged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim bemostratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions.

Lat, if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted, and in its willingness to risk its lit and hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism, intent upon the promotion

is mind with visions of advantage, while his is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protec-

Our workingmen are still told the tale, oft repeated

our workingmen are still told the tale, oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated faisity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase—while as they listen scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold exist-

she for the received with the clayer of the provident of the protection that most the ledge of the form these made selfish and seeded by unjust zowen-must a received and the protection of constitutions persons of the protection of the protection of constitutions persons of the protection of the prot

They turn now to the Democratic party, that the blessings of civic and industrial liberty may be secared to them, and in response to the people's demand that party has chosen for its leader him whose public record conveys the cuarantee that the will of the people will not be thwarted.

It is, then, not only with a sense of profound personal satisfaction, but also with the assurance that your nomination is welcomed by every man who feels the bunder of unjust invation and the distress of unwarranted legislative interference with the rights of the citizen, that we inform you of the action of the National Democratic Convention and submit herewith its declaration of principes.

Firmly believing that there is no other safe repository for the liberties of the people, and the welfare of the Nation, than the hands of a Democratic administration, we most hearity congratulate the country upon the opportunity presented by your candidacy for a return to the methods and measures of that party which has and will ever administer the Government for the zood of our country and in the interest of the entire people. That our cause—the people's cause—will triumbi, we have no doubt; and indicing the future by the past, the Administration which you will give to the people of the United states will be directed by wisdom, states manship tenerity and partialism, and will cause your

H. R. Parker, New-Hamp-H Barker, New-Jersey, fornia. Connecticu r E Bartlett, Rhode I-land. T D Jervey, ir., South

D. Cullon, rilatio,
D. Cullon, Dilmola
M. Martin, Iowa,
V. Orr Kansas,
Salver Kentucky,
randall Louisiana,
Swett, Maine W. A Collier Tennessee.
J. H. McLeary, Texas.
A. Fulkerson, Virginia Montgomery, Machi Collins Washington,
P. Martin, West Virginia,
mes Borden, Wiscondin,
H. Homer, Wyeming. V. Sullvan Mes-isatppi.

W. Wulker, Mesouri.

P. Hausen Moutana
A. Creghton, Nebraska.
W. Hirebellife, Newado.
L. P. Henderson, Usah.

ADDRESSING MR. STEVENSON. This ended the formal part of the ceremonics and there was a rapid thinning out of the crowd California, who made the speech telling Mr. Stevenson formally of his nomination, did so under ing about, going from their boxes down to the main floor, but his powerful voice soon secured for him considerable attention. Mr. Stevenson while he was speaking. Here is what Mr. White clad in black, but he wore a straw hat.

vention by which it was appointed, is present to no-

for discrimes, demands governmental reform insures Democratic victors, andid in our platform, rejoicing in the character statesmanship of our chosen leaders; conscious of conesty and ability of those upon whose suffraces must rely, we are prepared and anxious to meet lassie. We have nothing to lear and can have the unanimous expression of the committee presented by the Hon. Nicholas M. Bell, its

MR. STEVENSON REPLIES.

Mr. Stevenson received almost as cordial a wel come as did Mr. Cleveland. He waited patiently

you of your nomination upon the first ballot by that convention, for the Vice Presidency of the United states.

We are able to assure you that the honor has been conferred because the Democratic party has recognized in you a leader whose every public act has strengthened the party in the respect of the people. As an officer of a Democratic Principles, as a state-man who has sought to protect all the people in all their rights, you have long enjoyed the esteem of your immediate constituents and the confidence of the country at large. The declaration of principles formulated by the convention which has placed you in nomination, is herewith, submitted, and it will, we have every reason to believe, from your public and private utterances, meet with your approval and invite your zealous advosacy. The mission which has been entrusted to us has been made all the more agreeable by the fact that your nomination has been received by the fact that your pomination has been received by the fact that your pomination beautiful that your pomination has been received by the manimous voice of the National Democracy, there will be called into exercise those virtues and abilities which have ever marked your participation in the affairs of state. That you will employ them to the satisfaction of your parts and your country, your past services to the people afford the unquestionable guarantee.

In advising you of the action of the convention, we beg to convey the assurance of our personal respect and good will.

and good will.

At the close of this rending, the band began to play again, and some of those in the hall, seeing that the meeting was over, turned toward the door. But several thousand men had made up their minds to get a closer view of both the candidates and Mrs. Cleveland, and there was another wild rush toward the platform. This

time it was more successful than before, and in a twinkling chairs and tables were crushed and lay in pieces upon the floor. The police made a manful stand again, and finally forced back most of those who were trying to reach the platform. Mrs Cleveland started to leave the hall, and she was elected loudly. As Mr. Cleveland turned to leave the platform, an effort was made by those upon it and near it to receive a flower from the massive bouquet of cut roses that adorned the speaker's desk as a souvenir of the meeting. A roundsman tried hard to save it, but it melted before his eyes, as quickly as a piece of ice would disappear upon a red-hot stove, and in a minute there was nithing left but the empty basket.

After the meeting the candidates were put into a carriage, which was in waiting for them at the Fourth-ave, entrance to the building, and were driven rapidly away to the Manhattan Club.

HOW THE CANDIDATES SPENT THE DAY. THEY ARRIVE IN THE CITY EARLY IN THE MORNING-LUNCHEON AT W. O. WHITNEY'S HOUSE.

Grover Cleveland and Adlat E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-Pres dent, arrived in this city from Buzzard's Bay on the steamer Pilgrim of the Pall River Line early yester upon the Pilgrim through Long Island Sound, and had both enjoyed a good night's rest.

Mr. Cleveland was accompanied by R. L. O'Brien, his new private secretary, and Mr. Stevenson by his law partner, W. G. Ewing, of Hillnois. In the Democratic National Committee, representing Massachusetts. Mr. Cieveland were his usual black suit stood near him, looking pale and rather nervous, | and a black felt hat, while Mr. stevenson also was

popularity, has selected you as its candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and this Committee, in obedience to the instructions of the tions in this city, and these carriages were in charge of ex-Assemolyman James Ollver, of "Paracarriages just before they were driven away, and one of heard, but Mr. Stevenson answered that the interests Mr. Cleveland went to the house of Mr. Whitney at

Hoffman House and there had breakfast; and later

appointed by the Democratic National Convention met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and appointed a sub-Mr. Stevenson, and make arrangements for the cere remonies. There were also present at this luncheon party ex-Governor Campbell, of Olto; W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, who is to be chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Congressman Benton H. McMillin, of Tennessee, and Den M. Dickinson, of Michigan. One of the visiting Democratis strongly intest to Mr. Cleveland that he would like a certain appointment if the latter should become President. Mr. Cleveland smiled good naturedly, pretended not to understand what was linted at acd then said in mock apology for his density of mind: "I am awfully supple on certain matters."

Meanwhile at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the Reception Committee was busy misking a large number of visit-

ommittee was busy making a large number of visiting Democrats feel at home. The members of this committee were Perry Belmout, Elbridge T. Gerry, Richard Croker, Waller Stanton, D. Willis James, John T. Agnew, Prederic R. Condert, John C. Calboun, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Jordan L. Mott and William Lummis.

RECEPTION AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

Democratic National Committee drew up at the door a few minutes before 10 o'clock. The was a crowd about the sidewalk, and a long line of carriages whose

om of the club by President F. R. Coudert, and were stationed near the door which leads into a smaller adjoining room. A line was formed passing out through this door into the smaller room, and the hand shaking began. Mr. Cleveland stood it like a veteran, though the perspiration rolled off his forehead. Mr. rievenson looked tired, but he stood up and bravely caught the rebound of the scenningly endless succession of Democratic great men who had passed Mr. Cleveland.

The procession of handshakers was over, an hour in "passing a given poles," and all lands of Democrats were in line. Ex-secretary Whitney stood over In another corner and held a little reception by him-W. F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, prospective chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was on hand with a delegation of big men from the Quaker City. Mayor Grant sauntered in in a business suit and straw hat and shook Mr. Cleve-land heartly by the hand. John T. Agnew intro-duced the young Mayor to Mr. Stevenson. Richard Croker's dark face bound up at the end of the line. Ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, received a warm Ex-Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, caught in the act of "repeating" by Mr. Coudert and was ignominiously hauled out of the line on his

Fully 2,000 people were crowded into the capacious lubhouse. An orchestra stationed on the second flo played throughout the evening. The billiard room was decorated with flags and paims, and was used as a dining room. The table was tastefully laid and held a fresh-water lake along its centre, in which a shoul of goldfish were swimming. At 11 o'clock Mr. Condert ent the hand-shaking short and led the candidates into the billiard-room, where they sat down at the table of

nonor.

Among the many well-known Democrats and club members present were Governor Flower, Colonel J. B. Alkinson, John D. Crimmins, Augustus Schell and Tax ommissioner Edward L. Parris.

Thomas F. Gilroy, chairman of the board of man-

agers of the Sagamore Club, the social Tammany organization of Harlem, yesterday, through ex-Asland and Mr. Stevenson to be present at a reception at the club to be given this evening between the hours of 9 and 11. Mr. O'Connor reported that both these eminent men gladly accepted the invitation, beautiful electrical display at the clubbouse, No West One-hundred and twenty-fourth-st., will be among the attractions. Police Justice White, the president, has appointed a committee to make all the arrange-ments.

DAMAGE BY STORM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

St. Paul, July 20.-Dispatches to "The Dispatch" severe storm that did considerable damage to crops and property last night. At Gettysburg, a woman named Herron was killed and her child fatally injured. The storm struck that place at 10 o'clock and do strayed the Methodist and Baptist churches. Nearly every house in the city was more or less damaged. track. Wires from Gettysburg are all down and de-talls of the storm are meagre.

At #2 an Hour.—"I am sorry it has taken me so long to get ready, Mr. Spoonamore," said the young woman, leturely fastening her cloves, "and it is a shame to keep the driver of the carriage waiting outside so long. I fear he has got tired and driven off."

"No, Miss Bullion," replied young Spoonamore, with forced calmness. "It's a livery stable outfit. He'll wait. He isn't wasting any time."—(Colcogo Tribuna.

McLUCKIE OUT ON BAIL.

BONDS FOR \$10,000 REQUIRED OF THE HOMESTEAD BURGESS.

IT IS PROMPTLY FURNISHED-THE ACCUSED BUR-GESS WARMLY WELCOMED HOME BY THE STRIKERT-UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE

DISPOSITION OF THE OTHER

ACCUSED MEN-Pittsburg, July 20.-The second shirmish in the legal

battle between the Carnegie Steel Company and the strikers was begin this morning before Judge Magee. when the application for the release of Burgess John McLuckle, of Homestead, was called up. There was a large crowd present, chiefly made up of Homestead people. Shortly after 9:30 o'clock Judge Magee caminto court and a few minutes later Messrs. Robb. who Patterson and Breck, counsel for the prosecution, ar-eve-rived, followed by Messrs, Cox and Brehnan, representing the defence. Much to the disappointment of the crowd, neither General Butler nor ex-Governo was present. Mr. Cox said they had not yet decided about making informations against the Carnegle officials, and intimated that they would not be made to-day. At 9:30 Mr. Brennan formally presented the petition for the release of Mr. McLuckie, and the case was opened. After listening to all the testi-mony and addresses, Judge Magee fixed the amount of Burgess McLuckie's bail at \$10,000. Owen Murphy and O. C. Coon, of Homestead, went on the bond and McLuckie was released. Before granting ball, Judge Magee said :

I have made it my business to carefully go over I have made it my dushess to consider would make it murder in the first degree. I wish to say that the law makes every man who stands idly by without any effort to suppress rioting and disorder guilty of rioting. Such a man is responsible for all the cor quences of the disorder and rioting, whether such riot ing results in the loss of property or the loss of life No matter what the result, every such man is equally guilty for such degree of crime as the facts and results This may be murder in the first or second degree. I feel that in the case of Mr. McLuckie, his tion is not expected. crime, if any, does not reach that of murder in the first degree, and am therefore glad there was no objection made to his release on ball."

Fr. Cox-I would like to know what disposition the

court will make of the cases of the other men for whom warmints have been issued.

Mr. Burleigh-We cannot and will not dispose the case of a man who has evaded arrest and is in Mr. Cox-Well, they will all come in and surrende

If this matter of ball is fixed.

Judge Magee said: "How can we do that? Eacl case should be disposed of. Some of these men may ball should be taken. There was a riot there, perhaps unjustifiable, but certainly some one was killed de If a man gets up a tree and deliberately of murder in the first degree. Some of these may b the men who did this, if it was done. These cases

must be disposed of through the advice and consent

of the proper officer, the District-Attorney, and we

can make no disposition of their cases till he has

examined the testimony against them and advise

"In view of the gravity of the crime and all the circumstances I feel warranted in placing the ball at

McLuckie took matters coolly, and said: "I never had any doubt about my being released on ball, and when the time comes I will have no trouble in showing my innocence. I did just what Judge Magee said should have been done, tried to prevent any disorder or bidedished, and all my efforts were directed to that end. I had a good rest in fall and am better able to do my duty than before."

Messrs. Brennan and Cox were asked about the future course of the men, and Mr. Cox said: "We cannot say whether the men for whom warrants are issued will surrender or not. We had hoped there could come here, surrender and give ball. This not having been done, I cannot say what we will do. have not yet decided on minking informations against

Homestead, Penn., July 20 .- A triumphal reception was accorded to Burgess McLuckie when, after his re-lease from imprisonment in Pittsburg fall, he arrived his afternoon in Homestead. Fully 1,500 of the strikers had gathered at the depot, and when the train pulled to they cheered him again and again. Not attsfled with applauding and handshaking, strikers insisted on a greater demonstration in his onor. The Borough Council was assembled and the Advisory Committee of the Amalgamated Association. Two carriages were hastily secured and the services the Advisory Board headed a procession which marched Board came the band, playing "Hail to the Chief" following the musicians were the pair of carriages conveying the Burgess and the Councilmen, and bringthe rear was the long line of locked-out men The tall, white, Italian palace of the Manhattan spirits, and howed right and left to the cheering club, at Fifth ave, and Thirty fourth st., was lighted crowds of spectators gathered at every street corner

> The liurgess was escorted to his home, near which woman, who kissed him delightedly, and for whom

admitted to ball caused much relief in Homestead. The men believe that it settles any first-degree prosecations, and are clated over the fact that the sum is not so excessive as to prevent any locked out men getting it. It is therefore probable that when the constables arrive to make further arrests they will have fittle trouble in finding their men. The Advisory Committee says that it can secure built for 1,000 men equal to the amount asked in McLuckle's case. The Board is steadily securing evidence to begin its prosecution of the Carnegio officials.

Mr. Cox stated this afternoon that Hugh o'Donnell had returned to the city, and his movements are now known to the Homestead people.

AT THE IDLE CARNEGIE MILL.

NON-UNION MEN TURNED BACK BY STRIKERS-THE SITUATION AT HOMETTEAD.

Pittsburg, July 20.-Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Thirty-third st. this morning by the attempt of about fifty non-union men to get into the upper Union mills. The strikers have been patrelling this district day and night, and immediately upon the appearance of the men, they were surrounded by a large body of strikers. No arms or clubs were displayed, but the situation looked serious for a time. One of the new men made a show of resistance and was roughly handled, but cooler heads prevented a disturbance, and the new men were finally induced to leave the place. Another altereation took place at the big gate. An old employe tried to enter the mill, when he was stopped by a guard, and after a brief wrangle, was forced to depart without succeeding in his mission. At noon everything was quiet about the big mill. The strikers are anxiously wait ing to see what will be done to-morrow, when the date for the old men expires.

No efforts have been made as yet to organize the steel workers at Braddock. It is said the workmen have little sympathy for the Homestead workmen, and that they will not strike under any considera semblyman Nicholas R. O'Connor, invited Mr. Cleve- tions. They are satisfied with their work and pay.



discovered by Prof. Koch, to be ent in all cases of consumption.
Where the blood is impoverished or impure, there results that constitutional conditions are the liability of certain tissues to the seat of chronic inflammations.

results that constitutional condition known as scrofula, which is characterized by the liability of certain tissues to become the seat of chronic inflammations. The trouble may start as catarrh in the nasal passages, throat or lungs, and as the membranes become weakened, the tubercle baceilli enter, and multiply, and we have, as a result, that dread disease—Consumption.

Find a porfect remedy for scrofula, in all its forms—something that purifies the blood, as well as claims to. That, if it's taken in time, will cure Consumption. It has been found in Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a strength—restorer, blood-cleanser, and fieshbuilder, nothing like it is known to medical science. It's the only remedy so sure that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, your money is refunded.

Household Art Rooms.

Open Fire-Places:

A fine and large assortment of Brass, Bronze and Iron in new and elegant designs.

Mantels

in all woods, native and foreign, from our own special architect's designs. of every foreign make in rich enamel color-ings, and Patterns for Floors, Walls,

Special designs submitted upon application, for Halls, Vestibules and Bathrooms. J. S. Conover & Co., 28 and 30 West 23d St.

Foundry and Factory: 526; 528 and 530 West 25th St. Reed & Barton,

SOLID SILVER.

37 Union Square.

and say that the experience of former strikes has taught them a lesson. It is asserted that a lodge was organized at Duquesne last night, and about seventy

ames enrolled. An effort will be made to get the men out before to-morrow morning. At Beaver Falls additional watchmen have been placed about the mill, but no trouble is expected. far as known there have been no applications for the vacant positions to be filled. An early resump-

Entrance to the Carnegie mill at Homestead

was made this afternoon by a representative of

he Associated Press, who took a skiff on the Monongahela River and succeeded in making a landing at a point which, owing to the steepness of the bank, was left unguarded. It was within twenty yards of the place where the Pinker-ton barge first tied up. A climb up the thirty feet of sing and cinders bordering the river brought the armor plate department within a few steps, and once Inside, access from one to another of the eight principal buildings was not difficult. Each one of the buildings was visited, not once merely, and a careful count on each tour was kept to the number of persons met. It was not an estimate but an actual count, one by one, of every human being seen in the Carnegie works, except those wearing militiaman's uniform. The total on the first tour was sixty-five. The total on the second tour was sixty-three. The total included workmen, of whatever description-bosses, cooks, waiters, watchmen-all in every working department, the office building at the main gate being alone left unvisited. The surreptithe fact that the proper gateways are closed and sealed to newspaper men, orders being issued that their cards even shall not be sent in asking an audience of the Superintendent. The secrecy of operations within the mill enclosure is further guarded by armed militiamen at every few feet along the mile or two of high fence, shutting in the property from

Fires were burning in part of open hearth depart-

ment No. 1, and in the armor plate mill, but in neither was there more than half-a-dozen men when the newspaper man's inspection was made. Two locomotives were in operation in the yards and in one place what seemed to be six red-hot, newly made, or newly heated armor plates were seen. This was the sum total of anything bearing a resemblance to new product that could be observed in the tour or during its repetition. Steam was up in nearly all the stationary engines throughout the establishment, but for what purpose was not apparent. Some of the men counted were handling sleeping cots on a flat car, while several others were making themselves comfortable, seated in chairs and with feet perched up against a wall. Half-a-dozen who seemed to be most active were, by their dress and manner, evidently office men. The dining tables in one of the buildings formed, perhaps, as noticeable a feature as over, around and between costly looking machinery, No one appeared to be paying the slightest attention to the machinery, but the wooden benches along the stretches of pine tables, part of the latter covered with shining white oilcloth, were being carefully looked after by men who seemed to understand the restaurant business, whether or not they knew huge shops, notably "Open Hearth No. 2" was wholly deserted, not even a watchman being visible The stillness within was profound, and a search for only reward for poking around the furnaces being

to pull out heaps of cold, black ashes. A statement of General Snowden last evening, that the troops will be kept there until the trouble is settled one way or the other, caused a profound sensation

of non-union men located near Washington, Penn., disappeared through the portals of A. T. Stewart's a company of militia had been stationed. On the steps which would be broken at the first opportunity, and former home.

A company of militia had been stationed. On the steps which would be broken at the first opportunity, and former home. came these rumors that the locked-out men sent a the liurgess displayed equal affection. Within the liurgess displayed equal affection, which their daughter, a pleasant-faced girl of another, while their daughter, a pleasant-faced girl of the camp. They stated that they were agents of the Carnegle Steel Company, Limited. They were the Carnegle Steel Company, Limited. They were He told them that the men were employed at grading

the Carnegle Steel Company, Limited. They were directed to a Mr. Hallam, who had charge of the men. He told them that the men were employed at grading and digging sewers in Washington. The committee their went among the men and tried to hire some. There was not one who would agree to come here, according to the committee.

Except for women cursing the militia, Homestead was in a death-like quiet this morning and throughout hist night. "May God remember you for coming here to help take the bread from the mouths of the children." shricked one amazon at Colonel Greene, the officer in command nearest the Carnegle property and close to the striker's headquarters. Experiences of this sort, while not numerous, were not relished by the soldiers, and they were not slow to attribute the outbreaks of bitterness to growing despondency in the strikers' ranks. Some even based broad predictions on such disagreeable incidents that the breaks up of the striker had already begun. The strikers, on the other hand had a different explanation of any increased bad feeling for the troops. It was suggested that the announcement by General Showden that contrary to wide-Stread expectation, the troops would not be withdrawn until the existing difficulties it. Homestead were settled, had more to do with a growth of dislike for the inflical than had any alleged despondency. The time selected for the announcement that the troops were to be a fixture, came in for some rather harsh comment. The fact was pointed out that the informating had been made public by General snowden exactly at the critical juncture when it could be circulated in print the last day before the one set by Superintendent Potter, as the final limit in which applications to work would be received from the strikers. The departure for Pittsburg of the witnesses subpoemed in the McLuckle case was the chief event to break the early monotony. No more warrants charging number had been served, and the impression deepened that none was in progress for a counterpoles to any temptati

GENERAL DECHERT ORDERED TO HOMESTEAD. Philadelphia, July 20 .- At 7 o'clock this evening General Dechert, commander of the First Brigade, re-ceived an order from General Snowden, to report at Homestend at once. General Dechert, accompanied by Major Herbert Coxe, brigade quartermaster, 1st over the Pennsylvania Raliroad for Homestead at 9:20. General Snowden's reason for ordering General Dechert to Homestead is not known, but it is supposed that it is to consult with him relative to making a draft of troops from the First Brigade to relieve the men of the Second and Third Brigades who are now on duty at Homestead.

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